

CAPT D D SHEEHAN MP

**WHY FAMILY LEFT CORK
IN 1918**

Niall Padraig O'Siochain

List of Contents / Index

List of Contents. Origins of Supplement as response 2013.	2-3
INTRODUCTION & pamphlet's misleading 'Conclusion'.	4
Historical Background and DD's 1915 RMF Army Service.	5
Aftermath 1918; Family Exodus. London diaspora.	6
Cork's militant Squad's activities. Finale. Closure.	7
Letter 2005 to Society asking for clarifications (unanswered).	8
Extracts from DD's records, Kew Offices, London.	9-13
DD ill-health, relinquishes commission January 1918.	14-15
German London bombings 1917-18, condemned by DD.	16-18
Shots fired at recruiting officer's house, July 1916.	19
Cork women's Recruiting Committee, Ms. & Miss Sheehan.	20
DD compelled to leave 1919; shots into Ms. Sheehan's flat.	22
Bankruptcy press notices, discharged, 1922-23.	23
Other publications re.: WWI and Republicanism (2009).	24
DUBLIN CRONICLE & The Irish Legionaires.	25-26
DD editorials & versed Tribute to the Irish Volunteers.	27-28
Sheehan family's earlier residence, Victoria Road Cork.	29
Centenary Ireland 2013-2023 Kanturk, Co. Cork.	30
Visit to Sheehan's once family home, 2016 experience.	31
All-for-Ireland League plaque, Kanturk Union Hall 2013.	32
Glasnevin Cemetery, Sheehan Grave and Headstone	33

Data updated June 2026, Niall Pdraig O'Siochain, aka. Sheehan

**D D SHEEHAN MP:
WHY FAMILY
LEFT CORK
IN 1918**

Supplement

to the pamphlet

**D. D. SHEEHAN:
WHY HE LEFT
CORK IN 1918**

Aubane Historical Society
Millstreet, Co. Cork

ISBN 978-0-9576456-2-2

Foilsiúcháin Éireann Nua

Templemore

Co. Tipperary

Niall Ó Síocháin

July 2013

INTRODUCTION

What may in time qualify as actual history in view of multiple interpretations by local historians, as distinct from that by academic historians, is truly very difficult to ascertain. Taking the document this case study is based on, concerning a family that had to leave Cork on account of their involvement in World War I, readers are free to draw their own conclusions. On the one hand, an exchange of letters published towards the end of 2002 in *The Corkman*, where two sides expressed differing views. On the other hand, a pamphlet published in 2003 by one party, reprinting the letters, adding over five further pages of their own personalized interpretations, omitting to seek a contribution from the other side. A subsequent 2005 letter (page 8) points out that the pamphlet contained false deductions and numerous erroneous conclusions. Despite this, the pamphlet was not withdrawn and has since been cataloged by the *National Library of Ireland*. It is therefore imperative that a supplement publication reappraises the course of events relating to the Sheehan family during that period, together with relevant documents. The pamphlet's out of context 'Conclusion', is in denial of the elsewhere well documented and well-known realities of Cork's turbulent, revolutionary environment in 1918-19.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I think it is important to point out that not a shred of contemporary evidence - real evidence - has been brought forward to substantiate the original assertion that started this debate. I asked John Dillon for some evidence of his statement that D D had been forced into exile by the IRA and he has remained completely silent. I brought the debate to the attention of D D's grandson, Niall, and he has made many misleading assertions but provided no facts that stand up although he has searched high and low for some for many years. As he has not found any by now we can safely assume they do not exist.

There is no date given, no report from any newspaper then or since though the *Cork Examiner* was likely to have at least mentioned that one of Cork's best-known politicians was forced to leave the city. It was certainly likely that *The Freemans Journal* and the British press would have found out about it and used it as ammunition for their propaganda against Republicans. They needed little evidence to have such stories blazoned across their pages. A rumour would have been enough and obviously there was not even that. And furthermore, D D himself was a journalist so he knew how to get things publicised. Yet he made no mention of it then or during the rest of his life - for nearly 30 years - during which time he had plenty to say and write about.

Unless some real evidence is produced there is no point in continuing this debate and this assertion about him being forced to leave Cork should be seen for the yarn that it is - an attempt to retrospectively put a good gloss and blame someone - or anyone - else for a politically disastrous decision of his own. It is clearly too much to expect Niall or John Dillon to withdraw these allegations though it would be the proper and decent thing for them to do. Then we could have a realistic assessment of D D. He and his movement deserve that because of the great things they did when at their best in their heyday. I was attempting to do just that for some time before this distraction and I intend to resume doing so. But we are obviously dealing with another agenda in the case of Niall and John and D D is simply used and abused by them to serve that agenda.

Jack Lane
November 2003

Background

Looking back a decade after the original correspondence on DD Sheehan began and after it was re-published as a pamphlet in 2003 with five additional pages included, faulting on principle, Sheehan's and the Irish nationalist's motives in responding to the Allied cause, by serving in Irish or other regiments of the British Army during the 1914-18 First World War, attitudes have changed considerably. Ireland has since reached a state of maturity, enabling it to view that period of European history and Ireland's participation in it, with more insight and understanding.

The contact that led to the mentioned correspondence, came about some years previously with a shared interest in the earlier career of DD Sheehan and his work as a mid-Cork MP, President of the Irish Land and Labour Association which in 1894 he was instrumental in founding. Further, his success implementing the 1903 *Land (Purchase) Act* and the 1906 *Labourers Ireland (Housing) Act*, a social revolution which changed the face of the rural Irish countryside. From 1909 he was with William O'Brien, active in promoting the *All-for-Ireland League*, its objective the political inclusiveness of all creeds, classes and traditions in order to achieve All-Ireland self-government with the inclusion of Ulster.

Service

With the outbreak of war in August 1914, the necessity arose to ensure the implementation of the just passed Third Home Rule Act after the war, a war expected to be over within a year. The United Kingdom, of which Ireland was part, was committed under the '*Triple Entente*' agreement to support Russia and France, after war was declared by the Germany-Austrian Alliance. Sheehan, never a side-line bystander, followed O'Brien's view of the need to support the war effort, joined the 9th (Service) Battalion of the *Royal Munster Fusiliers*, whilst calling for voluntary recruits. His regiment entered the Western Front at the end of 1915.

The conditions and shelling during that winter were severe. After a breakdown he reported one morning late for duty. As was invariably the case with the Irish, a British officer called for severe disciplinary measures. In a written statement (pp.9+10) Sheehan explained that he had had a trying time in the trenches, felt totally 'done up', the strain of his forty two years told on him. He asked to relinquish his commission, and to return to Ireland for recruiting duties, which was not granted. He was reprimanded. but no other action taken. The pamphlet's author erroneously suggests some deal was done.

Sheehan was still at the front in July, a file remark stating, "there is not much scope for any increase of the recruiting staff in Ireland" (page 11). In October he was then assigned to a regular Reserve battalion in Ireland (page 12). In November 1917, found permanently unfit except for light duties (page 13). In January 1918 relinquished his commission owing to ill-health; granted the honorary rank of Captain (p.15). Was under treatment at a London Military hospital (notice Cork Constitution, p.14).

Aftermath

During 1918 Sheehan was in parliament dealing with questions concerning Ireland. This included a long anti-conscription speech in April. He remained in London as he feared he would be in danger had he returned to Ireland. During the late Autumn shots had often been fired into the family house on the Victoria Road in Cork. The reason for this was obvious. In 1916 shots had already been fired into the chief recruiting officer's house (page 19). Mrs DD Sheehan, Eileen her daughter, Miss Sheehan, were from March 1916 members of the Cork City Irishwomen's Recruiting Committee (page 20). As a good republican friend said, there is no doubt that with seven family members in the war, three connected with recruiting, and knowing the volatile situation in Cork at the time, with several militant IRB groups acting on their own, they undoubtedly would have been targeted. Sheehan arranged for the windows of the house to be boarded up, the firing of shots continued. He stood unsuccessfully as an official Labour candidate in the December 1918 general elections in London-Stepney. Had he won a seat his school-going family were to continue living in Cork as in the past

Exodus

Towards the end of 1918 as recalled by DD Sheehan's youngest daughter Mona (Barsby, died 2008) there was a commotion in the middle of the night. They were all evacuated into an army tender with few belongings. Probably a tip off that something was going to happen. They were taken to the station and put in a carriage with the blinds down where next day, accompanied by two-armed guards, they eventually got to Kingston (Dun Laoghaire). There she, her three sisters and their mother, lived in an hotel for some time. They never saw their possession again which had been left behind, furniture, delft, silverware, personal items. Their mother later moved to a room in the town, the three younger girls taken in by the Loretto Convent in Dalkey, where their father knew the Mother Superior. He didn't want them educated in England. There the girls called them '*the charity girls*'. My father said he completed his schooling in Rochestown College, paying for his fees in the thirties. His brother John was taken in by Blackrock College. Sheehan had little or no income, often dependent on small fundings.

Diaspora

Visiting his wife afterwards in 1919, Sheehan was recognised and ordered to leave the county by two Republican Army men. After shots were then fired into Mrs Sheehan's room she had no alternative but to leave and move to London (pp. 21/22). Also their eldest daughter Eileen, now twenty (ended her days in a mental home traumatised by these events). Sheehan himself only had sporadic work, published his book "Ireland since Parnell", bankrupted when an Achill mining project collapsed (page 23), could not practice at the bar due to damaged hearing from the war. The family lived in poverty. Were only in 1926 able to return to Dublin, not to Cork.

Finale

Many rightly say, why bother about a dispute between two local historians of neighbouring parishes, Kanturk and Millstreet. True, if it wasn't that ninety years on, the latter as a matter of principle, denounces all Irishmen for any involvement in the First World War, particularly the Sheehan family. On essential issues the pamphlet is self-contradictory. To discredit Sheehan's son P A O'Siochain SC., it denies that anything that could be called a War of Independence was developing in 1918, that the first shots were fired in January 1919. Yet Aubane in a 2007 published book on Seán O'Hegarty, leader of a secret IRB group within the Cork Volunteers — asserts on p.55 "Their first military action was in 1917, being responsible for the shooting of three policemen in the last six months of that year" just confirming O'Siochain's claim. Continuing on p.60, — "It has been estimated that O'Hegarty's unit, referred to as the 'irregulars', the 'active squad', or 'O'Hegarty's crowd', were responsible for the bulk of IRA action in the City between 1917 and mid-1920. The militants under the command of Seán O'Hegarty "were 'a tough crowd' and acted on their own, in defiance of orders and court martial to the contrary". The latter confirmed by pp. 612-13 of Kee's 'The Green Flag' - 'the Volunteers starting their own local companies independently of any central organisation. Local *Sinn Féin* Executives, tried increasingly in vain, to keep things under some sort of control'. The existence of such 'militant extremists' mentioned by O'Siochain in earlier correspondence as attacking the family home, was denied as a "bogus claim" by the pamphlet's author. Cork city also had a Florrie O'Donoghue squad!

Closure

Why has openness in relation to a family story with no agenda, been met by misrepresentations? Newspaper clippings called for where source material is available? No one ever said Sheehan was forced to leave Cork at gun point. Simply that his family had had to leave after shots were continually fired into their home. At a time of revolution and newspaper censorship, Sheehan's long absence was irrelevant to the mentioned '*Redmonite*' papers or any other newspaper. It is utterly false for the pamphlet to state that Sheehan recruited thousands throughout the war. The 9th RMF Battalion he helped to raise, comprised 1,200 men. He was not on the Irish Recruiting Council. He stood by the path he took, convinced it could have led to All-Ireland self-government within a free Europe. In later years, supports his former constituents and ex-servicemen's 'Old Comrade Associations'. An editorial of the Dublin Chronicle he edited, strongly rejects issues of "An Phoblact" when it questioned the loyalty to Ireland of Irishmen of the Great War (pp.25-28). The final verse of his self composed 'Tribute to the Irish Volunteers' of both World Wars, is re-quoted on page 28.

During this decade of "*Century Ireland 1912-1923*", it would be in keeping if the few who question commemorative events for the fallen of World War I, might reflect that many of those killed still have relatives around wishing to have them remembered.

Aubane Historical Society
Aubane, Millstreet,
Co. Cork.

Mrs. Noreen Kelleher, Secretary,
and the committee members.

Concerning: Pamphlet "D.D. Sheehan (MP. mid-Cork
1901-1918): why he left Cork in 1918";
closing comments.

Templemore
Co. Tipperary

20. February 2005

Copy sent to:
Jack Lane and
Brendan Clifford.

Dear Mrs. Kelleher,

These comments, admittedly very belated due to other commitments, are concerning the one sided pamphlet your Society produced in October 2003. Out of the 17 printed pages, 11 of these your editor Jack Lane filled with his personal views, otherwise seldom relating to the title of the document or the correspondence in the Corkman. There are false deductions and erroneous conclusions throughout. Are the members of your Society taking responsibility for this ?

Point 1): this quibbles over P.A. O'Siochain S.C. (son of D.D. Sheehan)'s statement on when the fight for independence began. Shots were fired around Munster from 1917 onwards, related in many publications, as in the "Daily Express", Brian Feeney's "Sinn Fein", Robert Kee's "The green Flag", Peter Hart's "The IRA at war 1916 to 1923", amongst others. Many returned ex-servicemen were murdered from 1919 on. Any statement to the contrary is historically false.

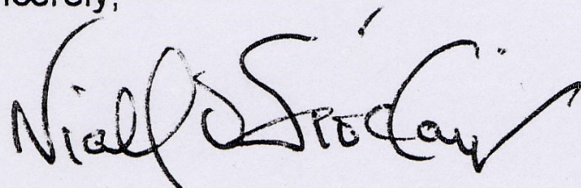
Point 2): that shell-shock was indeed well known in the army at the time can be read in D.D. Sheehan's article published early in 1916 in the Daily Express. In Autumn 1916 and again in Autumn 1917 he applied to be decommissioned from the army for health reasons. He was honourably discharged in January 1918 and granted the permanent rank of captain (evidence previously submitted to your editor). His engagement in the army was solely in line with William O'Brien MP.'s view that by supporting the allied cause it served as a stepping stone to a transference of power to an All-Ireland government. Later recruiting was to support those Irish already on the front.

Point 3): Germany bombed London's working class housing areas extensively from 1915 through into 1918, widely reported in the daily papers. D.D. Sheehan was understandably enraged at women and children being singularly targeted, probably many of them Irish emmigrants, his quoted words referring to a vicious raid at the end of January 1918 (evidence also previously submitted).

Point 6): D.D. Sheehan's canditure in the 1918 London elections was both an attempt to survive politically as to support his family, because O'Brien saw it as pointless for the AfIL to persue its All-Ireland policies in the 1918 elections. He put their seats at the disposal of Arthur Griffith's Sinn Fein, a non-physical force movement. The truth was that D.D. Sheehan's school going family had to flee Cork because they were endangered. The London election results I quoted were published in the Times in December 1918. It republished the now standing corrected results in January 1919.

The undisputable facts are that D.D. Sheehan was with William O'Brien instrumental in providing over 40,000 cottages for labourers and small farmers under the 1906 Labourers (Ireland) Act. The second of two essential points is that he as an "All-for-Irelander", did his utmost to create and promote conciliation with protestant Ulster to secure a self-governing United Ireland.

Yours sincerely,



To Adjutant,
9th (S). Br. Rm. Div.

Sir - In reference to the complaint and
accident connected with myself
I have the honour to submit
the following facts for consideration
of the S. D. P. and to make
earnest appeal to him for
lenient treatment in the
circumstances:-

1- I had a very trying time
in the trenches. In the
performance of arduous labour
I spared myself neither labour
nor rest. This is known
to Major Richards of the
London Regiment and all
the other officers with whom
I was associated in duty
and to whom I confidently
refer for report on my
behaviour.

2- When I did come
out of the trenches I felt
very done up. I am by
no means a young man
having passed my forty-second
year and the strain of the
war has told on me.

3 - I beg further to plead
on my behalf that I have
then some need serving with
myself and that I have
directly and personally recruited
hundreds of other Irishmen
for the colours. I refer to
Col East, Commanding Cork
District and Col Stuart, Bala.

4 - Finally I ask that
I may be permitted to
~~relinquish my command~~
~~and my work at the~~
Front but that my
services may be continued
in a recruiting capacity in
Ireland.

In the hope that this
my appeal may be favourably
entertained I have the
honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant
L. H. Sheehan. Capt
9. Regt.

6

I think he should be posted
to duty to a reserve battalion ^{or depot}
at home and a special report
made on him in 2 or 3 months
time, unless A.G. can employ him
on recruiting duties. R.W. Deep

26/7

7

M

At present there is not much
scope for any increase of the
recruiting staff in Ireland,
but there may be later on.
If Capt Sheehan does not
wish to be placed on h.p. to
continue his parliamentary
duties he should be posted
to a reserve unit of his Regt
& a report called for.

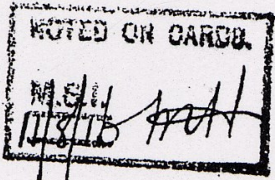
W. H. M. J.

29.7.16

How to put his name
into the reserve unit.

31-7-16

9
order him to join 3rd (S.R.)
Bⁿ. must be a report to be
furnished in 2 months time as
to his retention, not to be sent
on sea.



10

Report not yet received
Send reminder.

M.S.K.
17/10/16.

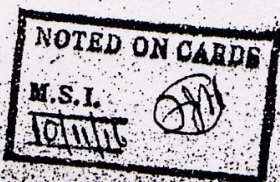
11

Irish Command forward
Report called for, in which
G.A.C.M.C. recommends Captain
Sheehan's retention in the
Service. 11 A.

Transfer to Regular Bns:
to be attached & inform
Irish Command

Notice
9/11
6/11

M.S.K.
31/10/16



A. Heene

Register No. 37542/5

Minute Sheet No. 1

(Tempy.)

Captain D. D. Sheehan
Royal Munster Fusiliers.

M. T. B. dy. 15. 11. 17.

Unfit G. S. permanently in and by

Unfit H. S. 1 month

Fit Light Duty.

Recommended 3 weeks leave.

Send form.

A. G. 4^c

23. 11. 17.

Colt

2.

Send Reminder & further form.

Colt

A. G. 4^c

3. 12. 17.

3.

increased.

CAPT SHEEHAN, M.P.

The "London Gazette" announces that Captain D D Sheehan, M.P., Royal Munster Fusiliers, has relinquished his commission owing to ill-health, contracted on active service, and that he is granted the honorary rank of captain. Captain Sheehan, who has seen three years' service with the colours is at present under treatment at a London military hospital, but hopes to resume his public work at an early date.

The "Cork Constitution"

15 Jan 1918

The "Cork Constitution"

15 Jan 1918



CAPTAIN D. D. SHEEHAN, M.P.

801.

Military Service during the Great War of:-

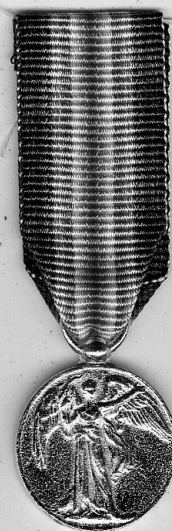
SHEEHAN, Captain Daniel, Desmond.

Appointed to a temporary commission as Lieutenant,
Royal Munster Fusiliers..... 4. 1.1915.

Relinquished commission on account of ill-health
contracted on Active Service..... 13. 1.1918.

Rank granted on relinquishment of commission: (Hon.) Captain.

1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal.



(Miniatures)

DD Sheehan relinquished his commission 13 Jan. 1918

DEATH AGONIES
OF A
ZEPPELIN.

See Page FOUR.

OUR
FREE INSURANCE
£1,000 at death
£1 10s. a week while disabled
£500 for loss of eye or limb
And other benefits.

SEE
PAGE
7.

DEATH AGONIES
OF A
ZEPPELIN.

See Page FOUR.

OUR
FREE INSURANCE
£1,000 at death
£1 10s. a week while disabled
£500 for loss of eye or limb
And other benefits.

SEE
PAGE
7.

More Women and Children Victims of Zeppelins.

EAST COAST RAID BY TWO ZEPPELINS.

KILLED AND INJURED—SEVEN MEN, THIRTEEN WOMEN, NINE CHILDREN.

ONE RAIDER DAMAGED.

Two Zeppelins visited the East Coast last night between 9.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m., dropping incendiary and explosive bombs at various places, resulting in the following casualties:—

KILLED: Four men, two women.
INJURED: Three men, eleven women, nine children.
(All civilians.)

Fourteen houses were seriously damaged. The Zeppelins were engaged at some points, but succeeded in getting away from our aircraft patrols. One of the Zeppelins was probably damaged by the mobile anti-aircraft section.

GERMAN DEMAND NORWAY'S PROTEST FOR MORE RAIDS, TO GERMANY.

"IT DRIVES THE BLOOD CRUISER INDIA SUNK IN NEUTRAL WATERS TO OUR HEADS."

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Aug. 13. In an article headed "England's Shameless," the "Hamburger Nachrichten" says:—

The recent airship raid on England will be greeted with great satisfaction in Germany. The German people sincerely long for such raids to be made as frequently as possible, with whatever results may be attainable.

The reason given for this outbreak is that Britain has not suffered enough from the war. The "journal" adds: "Despite our losses, the feeling of the war which she has excited far less than it is appropriate and necessary."

What child accuses the writer of this is

DEATH AGONIES
OF A
ZEPPELIN.

See Page FOUR.

OUR
FREE INSURANCE
£1,000 at death
£1 10s. a week while disabled
£500 for loss of eye or limb
And other benefits.

SEE
PAGE
7.

DEATH AGONIES
OF A
ZEPPELIN.

See Page FOUR.

OUR
FREE INSURANCE
£1,000 at death
£1 10s. a week while disabled
£500 for loss of eye or limb
And other benefits.

SEE
PAGE
7.

MEANINGLESS GERMAN THREAT TO PEACE TALK.

GERMAN EFFORT TO PLACE THE BLAME ON THE ALLIES.

SOCIALIST UNREST.

"Daily Express" Special Correspondent. AMSTERDAM, Friday, Aug. 13. The German Government will not reject reasonable peace overtures, should such be made. Germany will only make peace proposals herself when the enemy Governments are ready to recognise that their warlike undertakings against Germany have failed.

This statement, which appeared to-day in the "North German Gazette," has created a sensation throughout Germany, as it is the first intimation that Germany is anxious to stop the war. The statement in reality means little, however, and can only be explained by the impending meetings of the Socialist congress and the Reichstag, where the question of peace is sure to be discussed.

There is every sign that Germany is ready for a peace which could only be possible if the Allies were completely beaten. On the other hand, Germany knows perfectly well that the Allies will not listen to peace proposals, and therefore she is preparing actively for a winter campaign, however distasteful it may be to the German troops. The "North German Gazette" is semi-official, and its statement is simply an excuse for the Government to place on the Allies the responsibility of the continuance of the war. In this way the Imperial Chancellor hopes to keep the Socialists within bounds.

The real feeling in Germany regarding peace is found in the "Cologne Volks-Zeitung," to-day, in an inspired article by its Berlin correspondent, in which he says:—

"For Germany to beg for peace now would simply be a proof of our exhaustion. It would be equal to Germany's suicide. Of course, Germany does not wish to wage war for ever, but before we really think of peace the plans of our enemies must have been completely wrecked."

COTTON "CALAMITY" ALL BUNKUM.

BASELESS AGITATION FOSTERED BY GERMAN AGENTS.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 13. The Bulgarian Government has given its assent to the proposal of the "Balkan States" to Bulgaria, in a special mission to Bulgaria, to-day.

A message from Munich states that a Council of Ministers presided over by the King will be held on August 15 at Bucharest. All the chiefs of the political parties and the German newspapers this morning will have an "extraordinary importance."

Exchange Special.

GERMAN THREAT TO SECRET OFFER TO RUSSIA.

PEACE OVERTURES BY THE ENEMY IN MARCH.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL REVELATION.

The fact that Germany and Austria made peace overtures to Russia in March last is revealed in an Italian Green-book, published yesterday, describing the negotiations which ended in Italy declaring war against Austria. Like the overtures which were made only a week ago, they were, of course, unconditionally rejected. This revelation is contained in the following telegram sent to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Italian Ambassadors at Petrograd, Berlin, Nish, and Sofia:—

Petrograd, March 20. I learn from an unimpeachable source that a serious attempt at peace has been addressed to this Government by someone speaking in the name of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

Berlin, April 2. From certain indications clearly confirmed from an authoritative source, I am of the opinion that Germany would not refuse to treat for peace with Russia.

Nish, April 10. According to confidential information, a separate peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia might be possible. Summary.

Sofia, April 13. Rumours are in circulation of a possible separate Austro-Russian peace. In Vienna, those political circles there is talk of peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and even that it is with the object of being free to deal with Italy.

Current. The rumours of a movement towards a separate peace between Germany and Austria-Hungary and Russia are constantly being maintained and are constantly being maintained.

At this time the negotiations with Italy had reached a crucial stage, while the Russians had captured Przemyśl and were invading the plains of Hungary. Probably the overtures had two objects:—

To intimidate Italy and prevent her declaring war.

To leave Austria and Germany free to deal with Italy if she did declare war.

Germany's hopes were disappointed, and the new offensive against Russia was begun on May 3. Italy declared war on May 23.

A amusing instance of the elusiveness of the German diplomacy is contained in the Green-book. Italy, based her complaint against Austria on the facts that:—

1. Austria was in a state of war with Russia.

2. Austria was in a state of war with Italy.

3. Austria was in a state of war with Germany.

4. Austria was in a state of war with the Allies.

5. Austria was in a state of war with the world.

ITALIAN COAST RAIDED.

TOWNS BOMBARDED BY AUSTRIAN SHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12 (delayed). An official communiqué issued in Vienna to-day states as follows:—

At eleven o'clock this morning our ships bombarded the Italian coast railway from Molletta to San San Giorgio. At Molletta four factories and two railway viaducts were heavily shelled. One viaduct collapsed and one factory caught fire.

At San Spirito the station and several depots were completely destroyed by fire. At Bari, the castle, signal station, and depots were shelled.

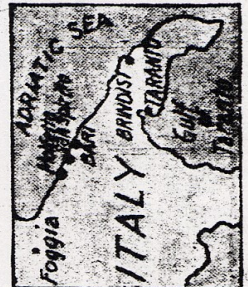
Every one between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five must fill in a form. (For she) will give his name, address, age, and nationality. He will state whether single, married, or widower, and how many children are dependent on him.

The chief questions from the national point of view, however, are those concerning "profession or occupation." You are asked whether you are employed on Government work; whether you are skilled in any work other than that on which you are at present employed, and, if so, what, and most important of all, whether you are able and willing to undertake such work.

SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

The questions are simple; simple answers are required, and there is no need for any explanatory or supplementary statements, though it is necessary in the matter of "occupation" to make a clear statement in regard to the exact branch of the particular work done. The number of children dependent on you means the number of children who actually rely on you wholly or partially for their food and lodging or the money to pay for them.

When the indexing by the local



ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
BARI

five factories were bombarded. One factory was destroyed by fire. Bari is completely enveloped in smoke and dust, and the population has been seized with panic.

Italian artillery of medium calibre in

Zeppelins had been reported had got lost in the fog. Two were shot by five aeroplanes at 500 feet and put out of action.

MY'S PLEASURE.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 20.

One of the Zeppelins that last night and this morning came on their way back in the actual war-zone, the action of three and the capture of others spread rapidly to-day front, and was everywhere a blow to the air forces of

that, whatever happened of which we have as yet seen Zeppelins, as soon as they fell, were completely lost. One came down near the front line, on a level with Paris, London; and the others at 350, 400, and even 600 feet. Thames, approximately 10 miles, Besançon, and the say nothing of an added loss of between 200 and 300

EV. T DESTRUCTION AIRSHIP.

AINS, Oct. 21.—At 8 o'clock two Zeppelins were sighted, hotly pursued by French fighters, L 49, was hit, and fell from here. Its forward stream. The remainder of the night by trees, from which it was torn in several places. Including three officers, landed they attempted to destroy the wreck of three villagers who were sent them from doing so. They marched off to the general Bourbonne.—*Reuter.*

LONDON CASUALTIES.

THE DEATH ROLL FROM THREE BOMBS.

MANY CHILDREN KILLED.

A curious feature of the attack on London was the apparent frugality displayed by the enemy in the use of his ammunition. In previous raids the bombs have fallen in clusters, as if they had been literally shovelled out by the enemy overhead. On Friday night, however, only three bombs which caused real mischief are reported to have been dropped on the London area, and each of them fell some miles away from either of the others.

As usual, the worst damage and the heaviest loss of life were caused in working-class districts. One of the bombs fell behind a row of five-roomed cottages. It demolished three of the houses, killed four women and eight children, and injured at least as many more.

Another bomb shattered the corner of a compact block of buildings, partly shops and partly tenements, and killed nine or 10 persons, of whom several were children. The third bomb struck the roadway immediately outside a large drapery shop, blasted a hole 9ft. deep in the ground, wrecked the shop front, killed outright five people who were in the street, and injured about 15 others. This, so far as London is concerned, is the sum total of the destruction of life and property caused by the raid.

A WIDOW'S FAMILY.

Poignancy is given to the story of the first of these tragedies by the statement that at least five of the children killed by the first bomb belonged to one family. Their mother, the widow of a sewerman who was drowned in a sewer a few weeks before the beginning of the war, was found lying unconscious on the pavement opposite the ruins of her home. She had left her children in the kitchen and gone to the street door to see whether people were about again when the bomb struck the house. The woman was flung across the road and stunned, though not seriously injured; but the children were buried under a heap of smashed brickwork, timber, and furniture, which represented all that was left of the home. The cottage and one on either side of it had been completely destroyed, and a hideous pile of wreckage spreading out into the road told all too clearly of the rending and battering power of the explosive which had been dropped upon them. Rescuers hastened to the place and worked without ceasing all through the night in the hope that somebody might still be saved from the ruins. Policemen, soldiers, and ambulance workers searched the wreckage and the damaged houses adjoining, while Salvation Army workers improvised plans for feeding and housing the homeless and comforted the bereaved.

The same report of buildings converted into shapeless masses of rubble, and rescue parties working untiringly among the debris has to be given in the case of the second place where a bomb fell. Here, as indeed in the other instance, the people of the district were almost all under cover when the disaster occurred, and none can recall anything but "a whizz and a bang," an upheaval, and then the dread uncertainty of the fate of relatives and neighbours. Even basements could not give complete protection here, for fire broke out among the wreckage overhead and numbers of women and children were trapped underground. Firemen soon subdued the flames, and many of those who had sought shelter below were released unhurt. But there were some—three in a cellar beneath a dispensary and five or six in the basement of a fish shop next door—who were brought out dead, the bodies in one or two cases not being extricated until several hours after the bomb had done its work.

DEATHS IN THE OPEN.

There was less structural damage in the place where the third bomb fell. A shop front

TWO GROUPS OF RAIDERS.

LONDON APPROACHED WITH ENGINES SILENT.

The enemy airships which carried out the raid crossed the coast in two groups quite early in the evening. A thin crescent moon had barely sunk into the ground mists which arose at dusk when Zeppelins were reported to be over the more northerly and the eastern counties.

Cruising singly or in couples the raiders visited widely separated districts, but once inland their crews seem to have had very vague ideas of their geography. Two of the airships kept near to the coast, and dropped bombs in futile fashion on the fields of East Anglia. Another pair also failed to cause serious damage. The remaining two, or perhaps three, Zeppelins appear to have spread out in a westerly direction before eventually turning due south.

Where the bombs were scattered most profusely little or no destruction came of them. By far the greater number of the casualties were caused by the explosion of three bombs in the London area. In the eastern counties, though they were flying too high to be detected in the darkness, the roar of the raiders' engines betrayed their passing. Three airships which are presumed to have approached London did so with their engines silent. It is supposed that they drifted slowly along in the current of a light northerly breeze, a breeze which later was to be their undoing.

All the time the raiders were over the country they maintained a very high altitude. Many bombs fell, but without causing any loss of life. The searchlights seemed to be less prominent than has been the case in other raids. Actually the searchlights were sweeping the skies, but the clearness of the air had the effect of making the beams almost invisible. It is just possible that while the raiders all got away from England they did not have matters entirely their own way, and that the journey over France which brought them to disaster was in some measure a forced one. Two of the raiders are said to have been in distress before reaching the French coast, and our defensive tactics, aided by the stiffening of the breeze which at one period helped the Zeppelins, but later became troublesome, may have played a preparatory part in the disaster which overtook the raiders in the morning hours.

CHURCH AND NATION.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON THE FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I am asked to explain why I demur so seriously to the proposal to alter the existing basis of Church franchise—viz., "the status of a communicant"—and substitute the requirement of baptism with a declaration that the subscribing person is a member of the Church of England and not of any other religious body. This is, of course, different from the proposal about which I wrote a little while ago. My objection is twofold. First, practical: That the existing basis was adopted as a compromise between "the actual communicant" franchise advocated by some and the baptismal franchise advocated by others. It was adopted after much discussion, and I deprecate disturbing it. No other basis is at all likely to command so large a body of assent.

Secondly, an objection on principle. I think that the existing basis is tolerable. If a person has at confirmation taken up membership in the Church and has done nothing to forfeit his right of communion, and is ready to sign the declaration, I think his right to effective membership for voting purposes may be recognized, even though he is far from fulfilling his spiritual duties. But so long as he has declined to take up membership in confirmation he decidedly ought not to be reckoned an effective member.

tion into the C the laying on o the custom of parts of the separated; and laying on of ha legitimate use tized in infancy sponsibility of one to be conf delay in gettin to allow the m be confirmed, a ship, to exercis once dishonour ing to the indiv I think was th used to reiterat be correlative t its application to the Christia eminently true as the very bas I am, S

Cuddesdon, C

THE H

TO THE

Sir,—The P Board in his s liamentary pr and child wel Times of to-da National Insti ticularly mys pass unanswer any statemen organizations considered an The records c from this bein forces created have consiste strong forward these matters.

The presen Local Govern sult in still mo for by this B scattered amc authorities up There is an country to-da against health with the Poor Board deliber act as Poor L may be the me and child well to the commu Health Insur some 72 per child-bearing bringing assis homes at nea ments taking vision is ma work may be experience of utilized in co- local authoriti over, that any ceded by the in the shape would direct a services, and direction whic these local he

In conclusio interested in s welcome the s the House of Government h to securing su to the immedi of Health inste tions of a Roy in the threes c

County Hall,

ers in
e at
ON'S

Week

less true, for the
Winter Necessaries
at moderate price



1,276TH DAY
 OF THE WAR.

Gothas Foiled in

BOMB BREAKS THROUGH A SHELTER.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF
 PEOPLE TAKING REFUGE.

GOTHA'S 10,000 FOOT FALL.

The casualties in the air raid on Monday night—the first of 1918—were forty-seven killed, including a large proportion of women and children, and 169 injured. Nearly all the casualties occurred in the London district.

The raiders did not escape unscathed. One enemy machine was brought down in flames in Essex, and the crew of three were killed.

It was stated in the House of Commons last night that about seventy of our airmen went up to fight the raiders, and all returned safely. Only five or six of the enemy machines, in two attacks, broke through the outer defences and came over London.

SIXTEEN CHILD BASEMENT SHELTER VICTIMS.

MANY WOMEN KILLED AND INJURED.

The following communiqués were issued by Viscount French yesterday:—

3.30 p.m.

Latest police reports state that the casualties caused by last night's raid in all districts visited by enemy aeroplanes were:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Killed ...	14	17	16	47
Injured ...	93	59	17	169

With the exception of one killed and seven injured, all the above casualties occurred in London. Material damage was not serious.

11.30 a.m.

Latest information shows that two groups of raiders crossed the Essex coast and one group the Kent coast, practically simultaneously, about 8 p.m.

The two former detachments proceeded towards London on parallel courses across Essex; the capital was approached from the east and north-east shortly after 9 p.m. Of the machines which crossed the Kent coast, two dropped bombs in the Isles of Thanet

AN INTERVIEW WITH A SURVIVOR.

The most tragic incident of the raid occurred in a basement shelter. As soon as the maroons sounded people in the district left their homes and took cover in this basement, which provided accommodation for some hundreds of persons.

All the available space, which lay underground, was taken by men, women, and children, who began their vigil light-heartedly enough. They brought biscuits and fruit and milk for the babies, and some of them read their evening papers, unconcerned in their sense of complete security. In the lull that followed the first raid some of the tired children fell asleep, but the mothers were determined not to leave the basement until the "All clear" signal was given. They waited on.

Then the terrible thing happened—the thing that had been talked about and even joked about, and dreaded by at least some of the refugees. Here is the story as told to a "Daily Express" representative by one of the survivors, an elderly woman who keeps a small newsagent's shop in a street close by:—

"I heard the warning," she said, "and I went across to the shelter. I was not in the main room, but in a smaller one adjoining. It seemed a very long wait. We heard the guns and the first bombs fall, and then there came that long quiet, and we were all saying that the 'All clear' signal would be given in a minute, and we were

NEW RAID ATTEMPT.

ENEMY UNABLE TO
 PENETRATE OUR
 INNER DEFENCE.

SOME BOMBS ON THE
 OUTSKIRTS OF
 LONDON.

From VISCOUNT FRENCH,

Wednesday, 12.30 a.m.

Hostile aeroplanes crossed the coast of Essex and Kent about 9.30 p.m., and some machines attempted to penetrate into London about an hour later.

Up to the present none have succeeded in penetrating the London defences, but some bombs have been reported as having been dropped in the outskirts.

The raid is still in progress.

(Continued from previous column.)

smoke clouds, and the Gotha turned from the barrage, wheeled in the sky, and dived on—only to meet more guns. Then the guns ceased again and gave place to the machine-gun crackle, and suddenly the raider turned over and came down in flames.

An account of another fight in the air says that a Gotha, travelling at a good pace, was distinctly seen passing across the face of the moon. A few minutes later another machine followed it, and the German appeared to be using his rear gun, which could be heard plainly.

Then the British machine fired a number of rounds. The Gotha attempted to rise to a higher altitude, but the British airman, by a wide sweep, again got on top, and for some seconds there was a continuous rattle of machine guns. The German machine made another turn to the left, and seemed to be doing everything to shake off the British pilot. It was then seen that a second machine had joined in the fight, and in a few minutes the Gotha had turned tail and was sailing into Essex with the two British machines in pursuit.

KILLED IN A PASSAGE.

BOMB THAT DUG A HOLE IN
 A COURTYARD.

Several bombs were dropped within a radius of a few hundred yards in one district, but the damage to property was not very serious, and the total of lives lost was four. Three of the persons killed—a man

DD Sheehan condemned in the Commons, the
 January 1918 raid on women and children.

RA WORK THAT MEANS SINN FEIN RIOT IN OMNIE I. VICTORY. CORK. AB

TO MINERS WILLING TO GO ATTACK ON A RECRUITING FIRST
WITHOUT HOLIDAYS. OFFICE NEW

FACTORY FIGHTERS.

Every indication available shows that there is no doubt regarding the attitude of the British working classes towards the postponement of the August Bank holidays. They are prepared to accept cheerfully the decision of the Government, and to do their utmost to help forward the strenuous efforts now being made in the firing line.

A striking lead to British trade unions was given by the Miners' Federation at its annual conference at Buxton yesterday. A deputation from the Home Office attended the conference and discussed privately the urgent necessity for postponing the holidays in order to keep up the supply of munitions. The result was that the officers of the federation recommended the conference to accept the decision of the Government.

The delegates thereupon passed a resolution recommending to the districts that no holiday should be taken.

Mr. Montagu, Minister of Munitions, addressing a meeting of newspaper editors at the Hotel Metropole yesterday, displayed a diagram of the curve of progress in the production of munitions in order to illustrate the effect of a holiday on output. This diagram showed a very heavy drop in the curve for the two weeks in which the Christmas and Easter holidays fell.

To illustrate the enormous effect of heavy artillery, Mr. Montagu showed photographs, taken from the air, of German trenches before and after bombardment. He said that he was authorised by the War Office to state that in the casualties which the offensive had involved, owing to the success of the bombardment, the proportion of slight as compared with heavy casualties was very high—a proof that the enemy's artillery had been successfully dealt with.

He explained that he had considered whether it might not be possible to limit the postponement of holidays to men employed on articles of which the need was most urgent. On full consideration, however, he had come to the conclusion that it was essential to have a general suspension in order to avoid the creation of a holiday atmosphere.

AIDING THE FIRING LINE.

"We have every reason to believe that the appeal for a cheerful acceptance of the postponement of the August Bank holidays will be supported both by the munition workers themselves and the public at large," said an official of the Ministry of Munitions to a representative of the "Daily Express" yesterday.

One thousand Cork Sinn Feiners, disappointed at the non-arrival of released prisoners, paraded the streets of the city on Thursday night singing rebel songs and hissing the military and police.

The windows of the recruiting office were smashed. Shots were fired around the house of Captain Phillips, the chief recruiting officer. The gate posts were smeared with tar, and the inscription, "Up with the Republic," was painted on a wall.

Last night the Republican prisoners who had been interned reached Cork and were received by an enthusiastic crowd of Sinn Feiners, who attempted to hold a meeting at the National Monument. They were dispersed by a police baton charge, the police being pelted with eggs. There were no serious casualties.

The cattle drives on the Mathers estate, Co. Galway, are being organised by Sinn Feiners.

MR. REDMOND'S DEMAND.

IRISH BILL STATED TO HAVE BEEN DRAFTED.

Mr. Redmond issued the following statement last night:—

Lord Lansdowne in his letter still maintains that his description of the proposed Irish Bill as one which makes "structural alterations" in the Home Rule Act of 1914 which are "enduring and permanent" is correct. I still maintain that any such proposal would be a distinct violation of the agreement arrived at through the intervention of Mr. Lloyd George and which was reduced to writing.

This matter must be cleared up, and can only be cleared up beyond dispute by the production of the Bill. The Bill, I understand, has been drafted, and ought to be produced instantly to end all doubt or question in this vital matter.

With regard to Lord Lansdowne's declaration in his speech of a policy of naked coercion in Ireland, I am loath to believe it represents the deliberate decision of the Cabinet, but in any case I must repeat that such a policy can meet with nothing but repudiation, condemnation, and opposition on the part of the Irish party.

The Prime Minister will be asked by Mr. Devlin in the House of Commons on Monday whether an imperial conference will be held at the close of the war, and whether among the subjects to be discussed thereat will be the permanent settlement of the Irish question.

SOME

The possible of London in quarter—some half is public alike. Some consequences of regard to pe already Company an which taken off im Next Sam be abandoned.

No. 26.—S and Bus No. 117.—1 No. 120.—1 No. 122.—1 Court No. 155.—0

The reman Woolwich at the present remain in the service Arsenal war

Rentes in Leatherhead on on week

These are supplying the are untouched. We do not we shall not that we ma

There is a live of the There is a live of the There is a live of the

It is evident supply is ri main every curtailed.

One metho bus is alr There are a nature of th is to say the other service at once. To asked but picked for a

Shots fired around Cork recruiting officer's house.

The Daily Express, July 15, 1916

CORK CITY IRISHWOMEN'S RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of ladies was held in the Council Chamber yesterday for the purpose of forming the above-named Committee. The Right Hon the Lord Mayor presided.

The Lord Mayor stated that Mr M M'Mahon, of the Recruiting Department for Ireland, would outline the work of the proposed Committee.

Mr M'Mahon dealt with the necessity of Irishwomen assisting the recruiting movement. He showed how the war did not recognise creeds or classes. The work of canvassing, distribution of literature, and utilising the Certificates of Honour as a lever for recruiting was very exhaustively explained by the speaker. The procedure to be followed at subsequent meetings was also explained.

On the motion of Mrs Galvin, it was unanimously agreed that all present form the Cork City Irishwomen's Recruiting Committee.

The Lord Mayor and Miss D Day were unanimously elected President and Hon Secretary respectively. It was decided to hold weekly meetings, and that the next meeting should be on Thursday, at 5 p.m., in the Council Chamber.

In reply to a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr M'Mahon, the Lord Mayor stated that he would do everything in his power to make the work of the committee successful. He appealed to all the ladies present to assist the recruiting movement.

The following ladies and gentlemen attended — Lady Mayoress, Mrs Newsom, Mrs Sheffield, Lady O'Shea, Mrs Gmur, Mrs K Murphy, Miss Hawkesworth, Miss Macnamara, Mrs W Dorgan, Mrs Dalton, Mrs Dunleer, Mrs Galvin, Mrs M'Carthy, Mrs Budd, Mrs Giusani, Mrs Tilson, Dr L Smith, Mrs Lane, Mrs W L Cooke, Mrs P Gamble, Mrs Barry, Miss Sheehan, Mrs D D Sheehan, Mrs Pelly, Mrs B Seetham, Mrs M'Carthy, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Mahony, Mrs Spiro, Mrs Pickering, Miss D Day, Mrs E M'Sweeney, Mrs Lindsay, Miss Hawkes, Mrs E Christie, Mrs Dobbs, Mr F Lyons, sub-director; Rev Dr Murphy, Mr Pelly, and Mr T J O'Mahony.

Mrs DD Sheehan & daughter were committee members.
The Cork Constitution, 24 March 1916

As a consequence of my own misdeeds and ignorance because of my
 successful visiting activities it was impossible for me to return to Ireland
 and resume my career there at the close of the war in 1918. Meanwhile my
 wife was obliged on this account to set out one alone in Oct. 1918
 leaving that she had a furnished house in Kingston (B. Dublin) for some time.
 I went to visit her there (1919), was recognized, stopped in Kingston
 then shot by two young men who stated they were members of the Irish
 Army. They decided me out of the country. I promptly left. Shortly afterwards
 the two men my wife was visiting in at 17 Bracken Terrace Kingston were shot
 and are now waiting for further evidence in the County Inspector's
 office.

I do claim that all the types and handbills I have
 supplied are accounted for by my appearance to the Government of the United Kingdom.

- (1). My own services (for the reasons mentioned) rendered it impossible for me to
 return to Ireland at the termination of the war.
- (2). My home was broken up and my family and myself, compelled to
 take refuge in England because of my underground recruiting activities.
- (3). I have been for twelve years unable to practice as a Generalist owing
 to my Camp Discharge Certificate from Ireland.

I certify that the foregoing particulars are correct.

Date 1st November 1926 Signed DD Sheehan

Copy

Extract from a declaration by DD Sheehan made in 1926 in an unrelated matter, to his personal circumstances in 1918-19, describing how he and his wife had to leave Ireland.

As a consequence of my war services, and especially because of my successful recruiting publication it was impossible for me to return to Ireland and resume my career there at the close of the War in 1918. Meanwhile my wife was obliged on this account to sell out her home in Cork. After leaving Cork she had a furnished house in Kingstown (Co. Dublin) for some time. I went to visit her there (1919), was recognized, stopped in Kingstown, Main Street, by two young men who stated they were members of the Republican Army. They ordered me out of the country. I promptly left. Shortly afterwards the room my wife was sitting in at 1 Windsor Terrace, Kingstown, was fired into at night, making her further residence in the country impossible.

I do claim that all the losses and hardships I have suffered were occasioned by my allegiance to the Government of the United Kingdom because:-

- (1) My War Services (for the reasons mentioned) rendered it impossible for me to return to Ireland at the termination of the War.
- (2) My home was broken up and my family and myself compelled to take refuge in England because of my successful recruiting activities.
- (3) I have been for twenty years unable to practice as a Barrister owing to my compulsory exclusion from Ireland.

all their receipts in respect of the film he would make no order on the motion, except that the costs should be costs in the action. Solicitors.—Mr. O. L. Richardson for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Rawle, Johnstone, and Co., for the defendants.

Philip Murray, who was sentenced to death on October 8 for the murder of William Ronald Cree, in Edinburgh, on June 23, was hanged at Calton Prison yesterday morning.

NOTICES, OCT. 31. 1923

Official Referees.
COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 193 (SIR EDWARD POLLOCK).—At 10.30.—Donn v. Terrington.
COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30.—Statham v. St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd. At 11.—Rippon Bros. v. Rhodes, Judgt.; Antill, Ltd. v. Fosbery.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, CHESTER CASTLE (MR. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30.—Cooper v. Weaver (pt. hd.).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

COURT II. (SIR HENRY DUKE, P.).—At 10.30.—Defended causes without juries.—Clarke v. Treasury Solicitor (pt. hd.) (61); Turrall orse. Jones, v. Turrall (6); Hartley v. Hartley and Tillman (62); Bond v. Bond and Seed (to show cause why petition should not be dismissed) (24).
All applications must be made to the President at the sitting of the Court or immediately after the mid-day adjournment.
Special Jurors ordered to attend this morning will not be required until to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10.15.
COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30.—Admiralty.—Australmead, 1923. Folio 61. Damage. Owners of Keel Pioneer and ors. v. Owners of s.s. Australmead (with Trinity Masters). Action for trial with witnesses. For judgment. Defended Causes without juries.—French v. French and Henley (58); Clegg v. Clegg and Whittell (63); Williams, E. A. v. Williams, W. C. (66).

Bankruptcy.
Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
COURT I. (REG. MELLOR).—At 11.—Coelen, C. C. G.; Clear, A. J.; Cohen, A. (trading as the West End Fur Assoc.); Adey, R. H.; Friedberg, F.; Fellows, F. R.; Collins, J.; Dawson, A. J.; Angove, W. A.; St. A. At 11.30.—Brown, H.; Coates, J. T.; Fitzgibbon, R. F. D.; Diamondstein, R.; Bone, C. S.; Bullen, W. H. C.; Bergman, H. At 12.—Flattau, S. (trading as the Spiro Trading Co.); Barkofsky, E. (described in the Receiving Order as I. Cohen lately carrying on business as Cohen Bros.).
In Chambers.—Room 36 (REG. FRANKS).—At 11.—Adj'd. Bankruptcy Notice Motion (2,854 of 1923); Adj'd. Petns. (1,163, 1,304, and 1,280 of 1923); Petns. (1,445 and 1,456 of 1923); Adj'd. Petn. (1,339 of 1923); Petns. (1,470 and 1,476 of 1923); Adj'd. Petns. (1,167, 875, 1,021, and 1,154 of 1923); Petn. (1,410 of 1923); Adj'd. Petns. (748, and 332 of 1923); Petns. (1,405 and 1,289 of 1923); Adj'd. Petns. (1,377, 199, and 895 of 1923); Adj'd. Petn., disputed (1,423 of 1923); At 12.—Adj'd. Petn. (410 of 1923). At 12.30.—Jones, E. At 2.15.—Glunipero and Co.
MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (THE OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53, first floor.—At 11.—McLachlan, M. E., first meeting. At 11.30.—Lewis, A. F., ditto. At 12.—Gilbert, T. H., ditto. At 12.30.—Orr, W. P., ditto.

Companies.
COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—(Bankruptcy-buildings, W.C.) (REG. STIEREL).—In Chambers.—Room 48.—At 11.—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15.—Dorland, Brown and Co., Ltd.; United General Commercial Insure. Corp., Ltd. At 12.—MacAfee and Co., Ltd.; United Rhodesia Gold Fields, Ltd. At 12.30.—Atkey (London), Ltd.; Newlyn, Ltd. Room 69.—At 11.30.—York House Hotel (Bath), Ltd. At 12.—Smith and Parrish, Ltd. At 3.—A. C. Alexandra and Co., Ltd. Room 86.—At 11.—Vestal Hosiery Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 12.—Houseowners, Ltd.
CHANCERY DIVISION (REG. STIEREL).—In Chambers.—Room 48.—At 11.—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15.—Playhouses (Bexhill), Ltd. (Llewellyn and ors. v. Playhouses (Bexhill), Ltd.) Room 67.—At 11.—Tarkwa Banket West, Ltd. and reduced. At 11.30.—Gabriel Wade and English, Ltd. At 12.15.—A. Gagniere and Co., Ltd. At 2.30.—John Fenton and Sons, Ltd. (Vickers and ors. v. John Fenton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). Room 89.—At 11.30.—Argentine Northern Land Co., Ltd. and reduced. Room 87.—At 11.30.—Tarkwa Banket West, Ltd. and reduced. At 2.15.—Saundersen Tractor and Implement Co., Ltd. (Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. v. Saundersen Tractor and Implement Co., Ltd.). Room 68.—At 11.15.—Economic Building Corp., Ltd.
OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street, W.C.—At 11.30.—The "Bridge" Paper Mills, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12.—Ditto, first meeting of contributors.
MASTERS sitting.—Chitty, Jeff, Dady, Whately, Ball, Shinner, Johnson, and Lawford.
MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.
CHANCERY BARRISTERS.—The following will be in attendance:—More (on Appeal Court 1.), Ritchie (on Eve. J.), Synges (on Romer, J.), Bloxam (on Sargent, J.), Hickmans, a Bench (on Russell, J.), Jolly (on Astbury, J.), More (on P. O. Lawrence, J.).

Mayor's and City of London Court.
THE GUILDHALL (THE COMMON SERJEANT).—At 11. Boynton v. Wordometer Co.; Macfadden v. Omnium Development Co., Ltd.; Cohen (trading, &c.) v. O and anr.; Jones, Moore, and Co., Ltd. v. Assoc. Materials, Ltd.
Central Criminal Court.
COURT II. (the RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10. For Trial.—(1) F. Wilmer (pt. hd.).

Birmingham, for the petitioner; Messrs. Robinson and Bradley for the respondent.

REWARD FOR MISSING JEWELRY.

SEQUEL TO WESTMORLAND MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Since the recent motor accident on Kirkstone Pass, Westmorland, in which Mrs. Carolyn S. Reed, of New York, and her daughter were injured, it has been discovered that a dressing case containing jewelry to the value of £1,000 is missing.

The dressing case, in which was enclosed an attaché case containing the jewelry, was being carried inside the car, and when the accident happened it was opened in order to obtain restoratives. Help was rendered by other motorists, and it is thought that possibly the case may have been picked up without realization of the value of the contents, or that it may have been deposited at some police station. In any event it is desired to ascertain the whereabouts of the case, and to this end a reward of £100 is now offered by Messrs. Tylor and Co., 45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

BANKRUPTCY OF A FORMER M.P.

In the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, Mr. Daniel Desmond Sheehan, formerly M.P. for Mid-Cork, attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor for public examination on a statement of his affairs in which he claimed a surplus in assets of £10,388 after payment of his liabilities, returned at £718.

Mr. V. Armstrong, Assistant Official Receiver, attended. Mr. Kingham represented the debtor; and Mr. Barry Cohen was for a trustee in bankruptcy.

The debtor, examined by Mr. ARMSTRONG, said that he was formerly a journalist. In 1901 he was elected M.P. for Mid-Cork, which he represented until 1918. In 1911 he became a member of the Irish Bar, and until the outbreak of the war he practised on the Munster Circuit. He was afterwards engaged on a recruiting campaign in Munster, and in January, 1915, he obtained a commission in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, but he resigned three years later because of ill-health. In the meantime, he had become interested in certain mineral rights in Achill Island, and he had since been trying to raise capital to develop the property. Should a company be formed to acquire and work the rights, he became entitled to a half-share—which he estimated as worth £2,500 at least—of the vendor's profit.

Mr. REGISTRAR MELLOR ordered the examination to be concluded.

A B

The 18 Bankryw Regist Love £36. of netfer-

W b and qany; ill for 5; and ams, a who had

to the der should ds not an

FORMER M.P.'S AFFAIRS.

An application was made to Mr. Registrar Mellor in the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of Captain Daniel Desmond Sheehan, who represented Mid-Cork in Parliament as a Nationalist member from 1901 to 1918.

Mr. VERNON ARMSTRONG, Official Receiver, reported that the bankrupt failed in October, 1922, with liabilities of £954, and assets which were expected to realize £1,106, but which had only yielded £9. The applicant attributed his insolvency to the political unrest in Ireland during the last few years.

His HONOUR granted a discharge, subject to a suspension of three months.

and in creating tariffs which w horde of new officials.

Lord Beauchamp, in a letter Chancellor of the Exchequer w prophet, but he would neglect pa if he did not succeed in cutting d ture. In regard to the fantast scheme and the building of two ships, there was plenty of re economic axe.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN said moment when Departments were Estimates the speech delivered by Chamberlain on October 15 had entirely wrong atmosphere thr Government service. He cha Chancellor of the Exchequer's st it was not possible to make larg in the national expenditure, and t taxpayer relief in the coming year. This year contained 20,000 fewe before the war, yet there were officials at the War Office. There fewer men in the Navy, but th had 2,800 more officials. We w in the Middle East £8,500,000. T time for a determined Chancellor chequer, backed up by the Tran these figures down to something li sum. The Chancellor of the Excl have saved many millions this y (Sir D. Maclean) regretted the li helplessness which Mr. Chamberlai There was a solid determination of the vast body of the Conserv to go back to their traditional poli to the end for the institution o protection in this country. Once were in the open field, engaged movement. On all sides forces we for the old battle of whether the prove their trade by hostile tariffs customers. Trade was bad to-day, there were no tariffs, but because no peace. (Cheers.)

Before this matter went any nation was entitled to know Cabinet as a whole stood with re What about the Free-Traders in th the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Salis Robert Cecil, and Lord Derby? I believed, at any rate, in Free Trade shire. (Laughter.) He (Sir D. M his doubts about an early election, ever the issue was decided he was that, provided the people knew the would give their answer as clearly phatically as they gave it in 1906.

Mr. C. B. CRISP moved the follow tion:—"That this meeting deeply i his Majesty's Government, instead public expenditure and taxation, is armaments and proposing new d imports which, under the speciou of protecting the home market, prices and add to the cost of living duction." He said that the probl the nation must be approached or of desiring to recover peace. We i

alk civilly e and th incare 1

ded the ualy. te of tha

A DOG

RLES LEI lered to ing it t it along and bl a mile s cried not know along up He the

ve at Sou White

NOTICES, NOV. 28. 1924

Sheehan bankruptcy notice 1923, discharged 1924

Paper for PSA 2009 Conference

Dr Richard S. Grayson

Head of Politics / Senior Lecturer in British and Irish Politics

Goldsmiths, University of London

r.grayson@gold.ac.uk

'The Place of the First World War in Contemporary Irish Republicanism'

Abstract

This paper assesses the role of remembrance of the First World War in contemporary Irish republicanism, both Official and Provisional, while placing republican remembrance in the context of changes in wider nationalism. The paper explores the nature of broad nationalist engagement in the British army in 1914-18 and how that has been remembered.

p. 4:

Extract:

Other men did have political reasons for joining the British army at the time – the reasons mentioned by Barry. Among the first batch of Irish Volunteers to respond to John Redmond's call in Belfast were brothers Robert and Michael Brennan. Both staunch nationalists, Michael would say in later years that he had joined up to fight for the freedom of small nations such as Belgium. Robert was radicalised either during or after the war, and in 1921, he was in command of an IRA unit in Carrick Hill in West Belfast.⁸ There were other examples of prominent IRA men having been in the British army in 1914-18, from Belfast alone, leading figures such as Seán Cunningham and Patrick Barnes.⁹ Jane Leonard has cited the experiences of a number of others.¹⁰

So republicans have always been aware of the British military past of some of their leading lights. Yet it almost goes without saying that they have not celebrated that. Indeed, there was not just an absence of commemoration but an active hostility to former service. Despite the British military background of some of their members, the IRA waged 'a campaign of intimidation' against exservicemen in 1919-21. Some cases were linked to post-war membership of the police, or alleged spying, but there was no doubt that particular abuse was reserved for such men if they had previously served in the British army.¹¹

⁷ Tom Barry, *Guerilla Days in Ireland* (The Irish Press, 1949), p. 2.

⁸ E-mail to author from Michael Brennan's granddaughter, Siobhán Deane, 16-9-2007.

⁹ Richard S. Grayson, *Belfast Boys: How Unionists and Nationalists Fought and Died Together in the First World War*, (London, forthcoming 2009).

¹⁰ Jane Leonard, Jane, 'Facing the "Finger of Scorn": Veterans' Memories of Ireland after the Great War, in Eoin Magennis and Cronan O'Doibhlin, *World War One and its Impacts* (Armagh, 2005), pp. 96-97.

¹¹ Jane Leonard, 'Getting them at last: the IRA and ex-servicemen', in David Fitzpatrick, ed., *Revolution? Ireland 1917-1923*, (Dublin, 1990), pp. 118-29.

ISBN 09511400 43

Saturday, November 16, 1929

by Captain D D Sheehan B.L., editor and publisher, late
MP for Mid-Cork and ex- Royal Munster Fusiliers.

CITIZENSHIP AND LOYALTY.

THE IRISH LEGIONAIRES.

The past two issues of “ An Phoblacht , “ the organ of the militant section of the Irish Republicans, contained articles dealing with the Irish Ex-Servicemen of the Great War. We had thought that with the better feeling which had begun to prevail in recent years that the position of the Irish Ex-Servicemen would not be subject to the misunderstandings of a violent period. It would seem, however, that there are still people in this country to whom the Organisation of Irish Ex-Servicemen, in a combination of comradeship and self-protection, is a thing anathema. The men to whom the epithet “Traitors” was freely applied a few years ago are now to be fawned upon and courted and cajoled. They are good enough, forsooth, to be taken back into the ranks of Irish Nationalism – of the type preached by “ An Phoblacht “ – if they will only forswear their allegiance to the cause for which they were prepared to make the utmost sacrifice in the grim holocaust of War.

What an expectation and hope ! It is asked that the Irish Ex-Servicemen, with all his proud and cherished memories of service and sacrifice, should now robe himself in sackcloth and ashes, deny the righteousness of the great cause for which he fought, be untrue to the memory of all those who died by his side in the terrible inferno of the Front, and humbly recant all the principles that inspired his years of soldier service. Really, the insult is as gross as it is intolerable.

“ An Phoblacht “ writes: “ Mislead by lying promises and faked propaganda, you fought for England. “Nothing of the kind! There were no lying promises and no faked propaganda; and the Irishmen who fought in the Great War did not fight for England. They fought for liberty, for the freedom of humanity, and against the spirit of Prussianism, which if it had prevailed would put the whole world under the sway of an atrocious tyranny. As well say that the Americans, the Italians, the Belgians, the Canadians, the Anzacs and all the others who rallied to the standard of the Allied cause, fought for England. The thing is too absurd and ridiculous for words, yet it is these puerile arguments that are being trotted out again and again by those who never spared the art of lying and wilful perversion when dealing with Irishmen of the Great War.

WHERE LOYALTY LIES.

“ An Phoblacht “ accuses the Irish Ex-Servicemen of being loyal to England. This is a knowingly malicious misstatement. They are loyal to their own country: they are loyal to the cause to which they as Irishmen fought – and proudly fought: they are loyal to their fallen comrades; and they are loyal to themselves when they unite in the British Legion in the same spirit that they united together when they joined up in the 16th Irish Division and other Irish regiments in the Great War. “ An Phoblacht “ accuses the officials of the British Legion in Ireland of having “all the pickings “ of the Poppy Day collection. This is untrue. Not a penny of this collection goes otherwise than in giving aid and assistance to necessitous Ex-Servicemen. Whatever small reward the officials of the British Legion get for their whole-time services is derived from other sources. “ An Phoblacht “ pleaded with the Ex-Servicemen not to be “pulled out” on the 11th November. The answer to this has already been given, sufficient and well. Despite storm and gale and whirlwind conditions, the Remembrance Day was kept this year in Ireland in that spirit of proud and reverend regard which is the most distinguishing characteristic. And we venture to say that as the years go by, this the greatest of all human Anniversaries, will be faithfully kept by Irishmen, who do not forget what they fought for from 1914 to 1918, and what they would be prepared to fight for again if the need ever arose.

Finally, “ An Phoblacht “ writes: “ We Irish Republicans have no enmity with any Irishmen who acknowledges his Irish citizenship.“ The Irish Ex-Servicemen have to thank them for nothing. Their Irish citizenship has been signed and sealed with the memorials of great sacrifice – with their own red blood they signed their testaments of liberty – and their Irish citizenship is founded upon nobler records than any of their defamers can produce.

We have done with “ An Phoblacht “ and its insanities. The Irish ExServicemen know how to take care of themselves, how to guard the memory of the valiant and the chivalrous who are gone, and how to act nobly and generously as the heirs of all the soldier sons of Ireland whose traditions of valour they sustained and increased.

=====

DUBLIN CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1929.

CITIZENSHIP AND LOYALTY.

THE IRISH LEGIONAIRES.

The past two issues of "An Phoblacht," the organ of the militant section of the Irish Republicans, contained articles dealing with the Irish Ex-Servicemen of the Great War. We had thought that with the better feeling which has begun to prevail in recent years that the position of the Irish Ex-Servicemen would not be subject to the misunderstandings and misrepresentations of a violent period. It would seem, however, that there are still some people in this country to whom the Organisation of the Irish Ex-Servicemen, in a combination of comradeship and self-protection, is a thing anathema. The men to whom the epithet "Traitors" was freely applied a few years ago are now to be fawned upon and courted and cajoled. They are good enough, forsooth, to be taken back into the ranks of Irish Nationalism—of the type preached by "An Phoblacht"—if they will only forswear their allegiance to the causes for which they were prepared to make the utmost sacrifice in the grim holocaust of War.

What an expectation and a hope! It is asked that the Irish Ex-Serviceman, with all his proud and cherished memories of service and sacrifice, should now robe himself in sackcloth and ashes, deny the righteousness of the great causes for which he fought, be untrue to the memory of all those who died by his side in the terrible inferno of the Front, and humbly recant all the principles that inspired his years of soldier service. Really, the insult is as gross as it is intolerable.

"An Phoblacht" writes: "Mislead by lying promises and faked propaganda, you fought for England." Nothing of the kind! There were no lying promises and no faked propaganda; and the Irishmen who fought in the Great War did not fight for England. They fought for liberty, for the freedom of humanity, and against the spirit of Prussianism, which if it had prevailed would put the whole world under the sway of an atrocious tyranny. As well say that the Americans, the Italians, the Belgians, the Canadians, the Anzacs and all the others who rallied to the standard of the Allied cause fought for England. The thing is too absurd and ridiculous for words, yet it is these puerile arguments that are being trotted out again by those who never spared the art of lying and wilful perversion when dealing with Irishmen of the Great War.

WHERE LOYALTY LIES.

"An Phoblacht" accuses the Irish Ex-Servicemen of being loyal to England. This is a knowingly malicious misstatement. They are loyal to their own country; they are loyal to the causes for which they as Irishmen fought—and proudly fought; they are loyal to their fallen comrades; and they are loyal to themselves when they unite in the British Legion in the same spirit that they united together when they joined up in the 16th Irish Division and other Irish regiments in the Great War. "An Phoblacht" accuses the officials of the British Legion in Ireland of having "all the pickings" of the Poppy Day collection. This is untrue. Not a penny of this collection goes otherwise than in giving aid and assistance to necessitous Ex-Servicemen. Whatever small reward the officials of the British Legion get for their whole-time services is derived from other sources. "An Phoblacht" pleaded with the Ex-Servicemen not to be "pulled out" on the 11th November. The answer to this has already been given, sufficiently and well. Despite storm and gale and whirlwind conditions, the Remembrance Day was kept this year in Ireland in that spirit of proud and reverent regard which is its most distinguishing characteristic. And we venture to say that as the years go by, this the greatest of all human Anniversaries, will be faithfully kept by Irishmen, who do not forget what they fought for from 1914 to 1918, and what they would be prepared to fight for again if the need ever arose.

Finally, "An Phoblacht" writes: "We Irish Republicans have no

GUARDIAN
Believe
lice, in
J. Oates
charged
with crime
in an act
on his 104

Evidence
the aims
of a crowd
in contact
The Jui
his prompt
To enable
evidence,
fortnight.

TO FACIL

In deference
Clerk, Mr.
United Tra
their first

mornings a

Mr. Triston

Bus Co.,

first bus on

at 9.30 inst

ton spoke

Dun Laogha

INTEREST

A very in

vised at the

on Thursday

Palmira An

held, was a

Kitchen, ex

News," and

Kitchen, 24

Laoghaire.

Mr. C. Mass

Kitchen, bro

the bridesma

After the

dicted by t

bride and gr

Those pres

Mrs. Traver

M. and O.

and Mrs. C.

F. Marks.

Mrs. Priest

Ward, Mr.

and Mrs. A.

C. Dormer,

Rowlands,

Irish, Miss

Mr. J. Kit

Martin, Mi

Mrs. I. De

Mason, Mi

Mrs. Marsd

Mr. Jones,

RINK HOC

The mat

feasonals r

TRAL,

st Week:

Arms."

DREZ.

DIES.

CINEMA,

ek:

Dr."

Fazenda, Edw.
c Francis.

eepts you tight
finish. If you
re to see this

TION."

ster.
ircus life.
EMPSEY.

ITURE

eads, Mat-
ches, Easy
ce., and thus
ho Pound,

BRETT,

one 474.

PAPERS.

ris's Largest
e Patterns...

Dublin.

L DISTRICT

D FOR
ERECTING

tural District
for Sinking
Glencullen, in
Schedule and
Carthy, Esq.,
spected at his
et, Dublin, or
nstown, at all

Tender for
to the Chair-
received there
on Wed.

iders, marked "Tender for
ump," addressed to the Chair-
e Council, must be received there
ore 10.30 o'clock a.m. on Wednes-
20th November, 1929.
Council does not bind itself to ac-
the lowest or any Tender.
(By Order.)

PATRICK CUNNIAM,
Clerk of the Council.
Clerk's Office,
Loughlinstown,
9th November, 1929. (K.K.A.)

RATHDOWN UNION.

**TENDERS WANTED
FOR STEEL CASEMENTS.**

THE Guardians of the above Union will
at their Meeting on Wednesday, 20th
November, 1929, proceed to consider Ten-
ders for Supplying and Fixing of about 49
New Steel Casement Sashes and Fans in
Windows of the Fever Hospital, at S.

who do not forget what they fought for from 1914 to 1918, and who
would be prepared to fight for again if the need ever arose.

Finally, "An Phoblacht" writes: "We Irish Republicans have no
enmity for any Irishman who acknowledges his Irish citizenship." The
Irish Ex-Servicemen have to thank them for nothing. Their Irish citizen-
ship has been signed and sealed with the memorials of great sacrifice--
with their own red blood they signed their testaments of liberty--and their
Irish citizenship is founded upon nobler records than any of their defamers
can produce.

We have done with "An Phoblacht" and its insanities. The Irish
Ex-Servicemen know how to take care of themselves, how to guard the
memory of the valiant and the chivalrous who are gone, and how to act
nobly and generously as the heirs of all the soldier sons of Ireland whose
traditions of valour they sustained and increased.

HOUSING IN DUN LAOCHAIRE.

We give prominence elsewhere to the report of the Dun Laoghaire Urban
Council dealing with housing conditions within the township. We claim
for the "Dublin Chronicle"--and we think no fair-minded person can
deny the claim--that the credit for the new housing proposals in Dun
Laoghaire is due to the "Dublin Chronicle" and unquestionably ours. Until we took up the

RINK
The
fessio
Rink
one o
far
even
Then
from
the s
Whel
time
to m
by M
Tes
Back
H. P
Pri
Back
F. T
A m
J

This modest tribute do we pay,
In pride and thankfulness
To those who came
From North and South and
South and North,
And who went forth, in faith and fervour,
To battle for the right.
And this the claim we boldly so assert,
On their behalf and ours:
That by their service and their sacrifice,
Linked with the freedom-loving men of Britain,
Full surely have they brought nearer that Great Day.
When no Border will there be to sunder
And no hates divide,
The Saxon and the Gael,
But a blessed flowering of friendship and goodwill,
Shall permeate the pageant of their lives.

E N. D.

D. D. Sheahan

7th April 1946



Sheehan family home up until 1918,
Victoria Road, Cork

KANTURK UNION HALL

2013 - CENTENARY IRELAND - 2023

Centenary Ireland 2013 – 2023 was formally launched during May 2013 by the Minister of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, as an Irish decade of commemoration 2012 - 2023, facilitating an understanding of the complexities of Irish life between 1912 and 1923.

In keeping with this background, it is opportune to contribute to it by the telling of events as they unfolded around Kanturk just over a century ago. By recalling two such events it is intended to help bring some of those times to life again. Firstly, by unveiling a plaque to the **All-for-Ireland League (AFIL)** (1909-1918), a Cork political body, inaugurated 1909 at a rally in Kanturk by William O'Brien MP. Secondly - launching by local historian John Dillon, of the 2nd edition of his '*Life and Times*' of Kanturk born '*DD Sheehan BL MP*' (1901-18).

The AFIL plaque on the outside wall names three of the principle founders of the League: **William O'Brien** (1852-1928), architect of the government funded *1903 Land Purchase Act*, a revolutionary act which resolved the century old '*Irish Land Question*'. The Act brought landlordism to an end and enabled tenant farmers become proprietors of their rented lands. **DD Sheehan** (1873-1948), founder and President of the Irish Land and Labour Association implemented the Act and negotiated favourable purchase terms for Cork tenant farmers. **Canon PA Sheehan** (1852-1913) of Doneraile, the politically oriented curate who actively encouraged tenant farmers to avail of the Act and purchase their rented lands.

Concerted agitations by O'Brien and Sheehan helped win the *1906 Labourers Housing Act* which saw tens of thousands of commodious cottages built on an acre, known around Cork as "Sheehans' cottages" - a social revolution which changed the face of rural Ireland.

Turning to self-government for Ireland, both were convinced that to achieve it, it required the inclusive support of the unionists, landlords and protestant minorities. O'Brien launched his **All-for-Ireland League** -- invoking the principles of Conference, Conciliation and Consent (the three Cs). General Secretary was DD Sheehan. Canon Sheehan drafted the League's long Manifesto in the June 1910 *Cork Free Press*, stating—"We are a generous people; and yet we are told we must keep up a sectarian bitterness to the end;..... It is time that all this should cease, if we still retain the ambition of creating a nation".

In the December 1910 elections, the AFIL party won eight of the nine Cork constituencies, defeating the Irish Party. After the Third Home Rule Bill was introduced in 1912, the AFIL in 1913 brought in favourable proposals deemed acceptable to Ulster, to enable it come into an All-Ireland settlement, but rejected by the Irish Party and Irish Hierarchy. In the final vote on the bill in 1914, the AFIL abstained, calling it a "*partition deal*". The AFIL stood aside in the 1918 general elections, putting their seats at the disposal of Arthur Griffith's moderate Sinn Féin movement, which was returned unopposed to these seats.

=====

With appreciative thanks to Billy Cashin, formerly Seanad Éireann and President of the Kanturk Community Council, as well as to the Council itself, for their support in bringing the function to fruition, by providing the hall and other amenities, thereby enabling:

- the plaque be presented and unveiled by Niall O'Siochain, grandson of DD Sheehan,
- the biography of DD Sheehan, just published, to be launched by its author John Dillon,
- on 21 June 2013.

Brief Visit to Grandparent's 1918 Home

My 'Sheehan' grandparents and family lived in a period house on Cork city's Victoria Road, when dramatic circumstances forced them to abandon it late in 1918. Seven family members served in the Great War 1914-18. D. D. Sheehan BL., labour MP for mid-Cork since 1901, had also recruited for voluntary enlistment in the Royal Munster Fusiliers. His wife and daughter were members of the Cork Irishwomen's Recruiting Committee. Radical militant extremists strongly opposed to recruiting, fired shots regularly into their boarded up home. Evacuated in a nightly emergency, they were taken by train under armed guard to Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire), never seeing their possessions again. Shots there early in 1919 necessitated moving to London.

In June 2014 I was curious to see the inside of their residence and called there one evening. The lady of the house greeted me very friendly and expressed interest in knowing of its earlier residents, so I left material to read on the Sheehan period. She asked me to come back again next day, warned me though that 'her men' were extreme republican supporters and might be at home, but she was open-minded.

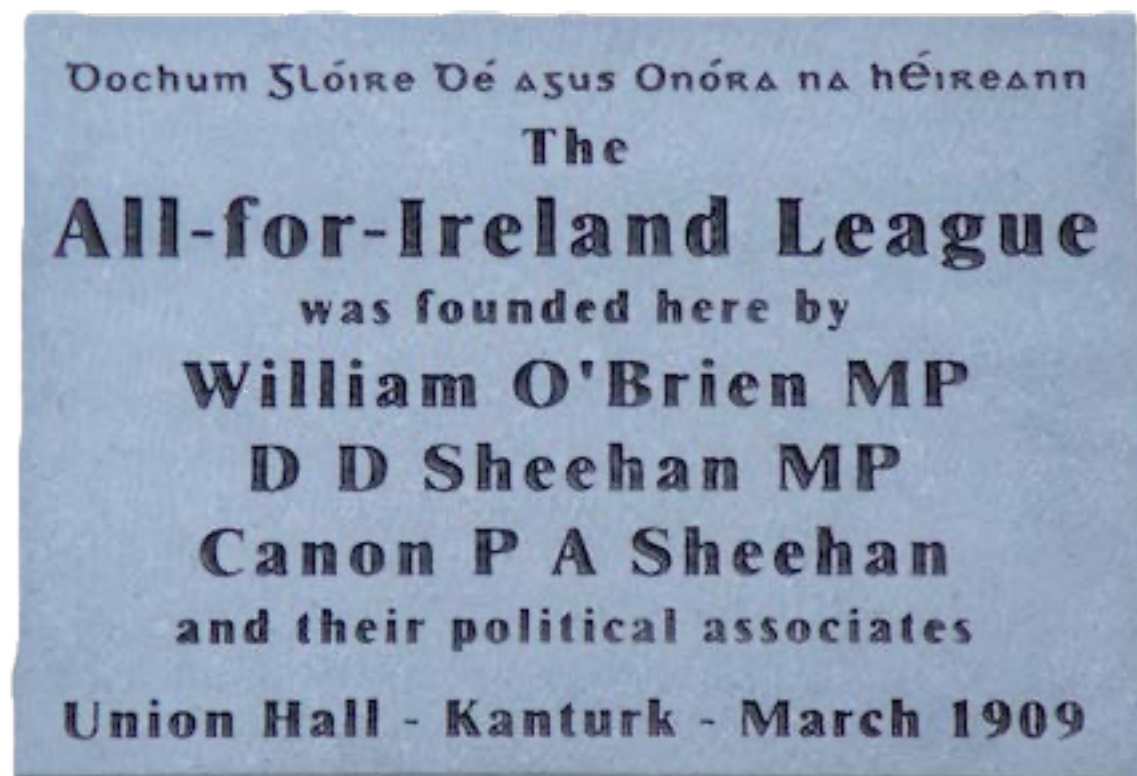
Next afternoon the man of the house opened the door. I introduced myself and he said "I expect you want to collect those books again". "No" I replied, "just wish to glance inside and see where my grandparents once lived". He brushed past me muttering, as he headed for his car, "I think I have better things to do down town".

The lady of the house came to the hallway saying she warned me, and invited me into the living room. It had a fine long table down the middle, kitchen area to the right. "That's the grandfather" she said to the foreboding man standing at the end. Of appreciable age he immediately roared at me "I know who you are, your family paid homage to auld queen Vic" "I'm sure they didn't, that was before their time" I replied "Of course they did" he bellowed "responsible for all of it" "for what?" I asked "that I have to live on a road called after her!! All your family's fault!!" "Excuse me" I replied again "but that was before their time" "Not at all" he went on shaking fiercely "They were all part of that rotten Redmonite lot" I explained the family were O'Brienites not Redmonites. "No difference, same rotten lot, no difference, all Redmonites" he raged. "None of you lot ever did a day's good for Ireland, at least we did!! We got rid of the lot of you, auld Vic, you Redmonite lot and the Brits!!" "Quieten down grandfather" pleaded the lady, his grandson beside me taking it all in (for future perpetuation). After further attempts on my part to have myself heard amidst being shouted down, I thought it best to get out before "as I imagined", 'the proverbial shotgun appeared'!

I saved myself by changing the language, challenging him to speak in Gaeilge - like a good republican. This appeared to stun him into silence. After some moments, he altered the subject with the question "What can we do about Cork losing to Kerry last weekend." "Tá bron orm arís" ('sorry again') I said on leaving, thanking the lady of the house for her kindness "you'll have to solve that one yourself". Then pausing in the driveway, I re-experienced the feelings the family once felt, when forced to abandon their home, and that again in 21st century Ireland!!

Niall O'Siochain (aka Sheehan) (grandson).

N O'Siochain
26 Oct 2014



ISBN **978-0-9576456-2-2**

Foilsíúcháin Éireann Nua

Sheehan Glasnevin Cemetery Dublin Headstone

How it came about !

When the Sheehan family returned from exile in London to Dublin in 1926, Capt D D Sheehan's wife Polly (Pauline, nee O'Connor) who had been ailing some time, died of pneumonia. Unable to have her buried in her hometown Tralee, Co Kerry due to lingering civil war alienation, her family decided on burial in Dublin.

Her daughter Eileen (former VAD nurse) procured a grave in St. Patrick's outlying section of Glasnevin National Cemetery Dublin, erecting the first headstone.

Popularly known as 'Captain', D D was in the 1930ties and 40ties active legal advisor to OCAs and former Cork constituents. He died 1948 while visiting his daughter Mona in London Queen Anne Street. The family arranged burial beside his wife Polly in Glasnevin. By 2010 the extended grave was refurbished with red marble surround and a new headstone:



Sheehan family grave no. IL 309-310,
St Patrick's Section, Glasnevin.